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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
MILITARY SECURITY BOARD
Scientific Research Division
APO 742

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Mr. John Kennedy,
Office of German Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of December 12, 1950, and for the inclosures, the contents of which will be very helpful to us.

There are two excellent reports on the way, one by Prof. Joseph E. Mayer and Dr. Maria Goeppert Mayer (SRD/TUS/14) covering Nuclear Physics and Physical Chemistry, and the other by Dr. Arthur MacNeill (SRD/TUS/17) covering Medical Research. Included in Dr. MacNeill's report is a secret report which, I feel, deserves special attention, and I am attaching a copy at TAB A. I am taking the liberty of writing to you at some length concerning the policy in the field of Scientific Research and the implementation thereof, with the request that you discuss these matters with your colleagues as you deem appropriate.

At a recent informal meeting with my British and French counterparts, it was agreed in principle that the three research organizations had to date assumed and executed successfully all functions in the field of scientific research and that it would be extremely unwise to continue in any other manner. It was decided that we should endeavor to agree a paper covering the evolution and execution of functions in the field of Scientific Research, this paper to serve as a basis for making agreed recommendations as to future policy and operation. With this in mind I wrote in rather general terms a memorandum, copy of which is attached at TAB B, emphasizing the points to which I hoped to obtain British and French agreement. In the following paragraphs I shall offer supplementary comments.

Reference "Science and Foreign Relations" (Berkner Report), pages 111-113, appropriate paragraphs. Without going into further detail, subject memorandum disproves the statements contained in the Berkner Report with respect to the operation of the Scientific Research Division. As a matter of fact, the members of the Division have exerted themselves far beyond reasonable expectations, and have given generously of their own time to promote the free exchange of scientific information; the attendance at international scientific meetings, and the acceptance of German scientific bodies in international organizations

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and to encourage German scientists to visit the U. S. and U. S. scientists to visit Germany. In this we have been at least moderately successful, despite the fact that the Division has had no funds for such activities. I believe that the Germans look upon the Division more as a service and advisory organization than as a police body. As evidence of this I quote from Prof. Mayer's report which he made while serving as U. S. Expert Consultant to the Division:

"Attitude Towards the Scientific Research Division"

Many Germans we met probably knew well that we were connected with the Scientific Research Division. On the other hand, many did not. To many who were aware of the connection, we stood in sufficient intimacy that they would not have hesitated to scold, had they felt so inclined.

At no single time did we hear complaints directed at the Scientific Research Division Office.

Many expressed annoyance of varying degrees with the famous Laws 22 and 23, as well as 24. Fair and factual criticism of acts of the occupational authorities was frequently expressed, as well as occasional unfair criticism, and misunderstandings. Since references to 'Mr. Nordstrom's office' and 'Mr. Coster's office' were frequent, we would have expected to hear criticism as well as praise. Rather to our surprise, we never heard such criticism. The most frequent phrase heard was 'Mr. Nordstrom's (or Mr. Coster's) office was very helpful.'

There is no doubt in our minds that the efforts of the Division are appreciated by the German scientists."

Survey of Unilateral Activities of the Scientific Research Division

The Division has advised and assisted in the organization and establishment of several research organizations and scientific societies, and still maintains close contact with these institutions. Among them are the Max Planck Gesellschaft, the Materialpruefungsamt, the German Bureau of Standards, the German Standards Association, the Beilstein Institute, the German Weather Bureau, and the Deutscher Forschungsrat.

The Division has arranged countless interviews with German scientists for representatives of U. S. industry (Monsanto, Dupont, Merck & Co., Olin Industries, among others); for representatives of U. S. universities; and for representatives of the Armed Services and other Governmental Agencies, a service which we are continuing.

The Division has assisted many German scientists in obtaining travel documents, visas, furnishing clearances and recommendations to U. S. consultants, the Combined Travel Board, and other Agencies as necessary. This service is continuing.

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The Division receives many invitations to attend scientific meetings and congresses, and sends representatives to as many as time and staff will permit.

The Division has contact with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The Division is implementing a joint Department of Defense and State Department program, the purpose of which is to prevent German scientists from going East, and from passing significant scientific and technical information to the East.

The above list is not complete, but the Germans appreciate our efforts along these lines, and hope we will continue.

At TAB C is attached a memorandum from Mr. Coster, Chief, Special Projects Branch. I would appreciate advice and guidance on Mr. Coster's proposal contained in the second paragraph of his memorandum.

Attached at TAB D is a copy of a memorandum entitled "Long Range Policy in the Field of Scientific Research and the Implementation Thereof". I believe the purpose of this memorandum is self-explanatory, but I wish you would discuss this matter with Mr. Byroade, if convenient, since I did promise him that I would write a memorandum on the U. S. policy with respect to Scientific Research in Germany.

Sincerely,

Carl

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POSSIBLE MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF
THE CURRENT EXCESS NUMBERS OF PHY-
SICIANS IN GERMANY.

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NOTE:

The discussion which follows is based on this simple fact: there is today in Germany a surplus of the very kind of highly trained personnel that military necessity has just forced us to draft into the Armed Services of the United States. This has great military significance for I believe that this is the first time in U. S. history that a group of citizens has been subject to draft solely due to their knowledge and training and not by virtue of a lottery or by laws affecting equally all physically qualified males in certain age groups. The background for my remarks can be found in an article I wrote in 1947 about the importance of the medical contribution in modern warfare. This was published in January 1949 in the Military Surgeon under the title "Therapeutic Engineering in Military Medicine". In August 1949, this article received the Seaman Award of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States as a notable article from the volume of the Military Surgeon in which it appeared.

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However in this report the present surplus of German physicians is discussed in terms of the opportunities it presents for furthering medical research. There are still other possible consequences not suited for open discussion because of their military significance.

Many of these young physicians were excused during all or part of the recent war so that they might continue their studies. They would hardly be human if they did not now regard their status as physicians as of great personal advantage during any future hostilities.

This has some potentially serious consequences for this group is naturally susceptible to influence by anyone who will offer them preferential treatment because they possess such important information and abilities. Just as the West might obtain their loyalty and share the results of their labor in research by giving them the necessary support at this time, so might the Russians obtain their services either in the event of the capture of Western Germany or as a result of breakdown in their morale by continuation of the present difficult professional situation and its associated financial hardship.

The Italo-Ethiopian war has been said to be the first war in history where the casualties from enemy action exceeded those produced by disease. Ever since then warfare has been greatly influenced by this new importance of the medical sciences. These great medical improvements in warfare require the continuing services of large numbers of physicians, nurses, and trained enlisted personnel. If these were not readily available, then warfare might soon revert to its former status where malnutrition, disease, infection, pestilence and lack of good surgery were commonly the most important arbiters of defeat and victory.

The present disturbing surplus of physicians in Germany would, of course, be a positive advantage were Germany at war. Shortages of medical personnel are one of our greatest problems in the U. S., for example. It now appears unlikely that Germany herself will be in a position to wage war independently in the near future, but the presence of this surplus of young recently trained physicians might nevertheless have important consequences.

I believe that there is some reason to think the Russians would attempt to overrun Germany as an initial effort in an European war in order to exploit the productive capacity which has been rebuilt here. Should such an event occur, the large number of German physicians might then become a positive advantage to the Russians. It is presumed that such a capture of Germany would not occur without a good many casualties. The more effective the medical care of such casualties, the quicker the Russians would be in a position to exploit German industry. These young German physicians might not be easily forced to take care of Russians to increase Russian war potential as they carried off to Russia, but they could hardly refuse to do their best in taking care of their fellow Germans even if their patients later were to make contributions to a Russian war effort.

At present, the full importance of the medical services in waging war has not been everywhere accepted. We still like to consider the work

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continued

of our medical services primarily as a humanitarian effort. Even if we completely ignore the powerful offensive weapons which require medical knowledge for development and maximal usefulness in the field, the defensive contribution of the medical department still remains of paramount importance in waging war.

The effect of high degrees of specialization of the members of present day fighting forces is not generally appreciated. It not only takes longer to recruit, select, and train a group of fighting specialists, but it also causes proportionately much greater havoc to the fighting force when these specialists become casualties. The ability of the Medical Officer and his fellow workers to restore such casualties to fighting trim in a short time is not valuable, for it means that each successfully treated casualty is in effect his own replacement. Furthermore, the presence of minor residual physical limitations in such men, provided they still can do their primary duties, is no bar to their reacceptance within their former outfits. If, on the other hand, replacements with similar defects were brought from the Zone of Interior, their physical disabilities might make them unacceptable within a fighting group which did not already know them and was therefore not prepared to make the necessary allowances for their defects.

I am not equipped to discuss possible military plans for direct use of these surplus physicians for wartime service. The maintenance of their loyalty to the West is, however, of great importance. As a temporary measure at least, the provision of adequate research support for these younger men would assure us of continuing contact with their work, would enable us to identify the most promising young scientists as they develop and would deprive the Russians of the probable benefits resulting from such work. In this connection, it is significant that the very thing the German scientists are most apprehensive about - the lack of communication with other scientists - is the very thing the Russians are forcing on themselves as a result of the Iron Curtain. In this connection, it is an interesting peculiarity of medicine that the fighting men who actually use the newer chemical and biologic techniques know very few facts about them that would be of advantage to the enemy. For example, one only has to talk to former German Army Medical Officers to find out what a great advantage the U. S. and its allies had in the possession of Penicillin. Yet the front line medical officer had no exact knowledge of the details of its manufacture or of its chemistry, so he could not divulge its essential secret even if he talked freely with his captors.

It is pointed out elsewhere in this report that most of the fundamental advances in medicine do not occur directly in the field of medical practice but are developed in cooperation with scientists in other fields of work. For this reason, any attempt to forestall manipulation of this current surplus of physicians by the Russians would of necessity also require attention to the support of workers in related fields of science. If knowledge of the work in all these fields could be brought together in one central United States or Western Powers office by the device of providing funds for research, the Russian would then have a more difficult time in attempting to secure knowledge about such medical work, since they might not have enough information to know exactly

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who was doing the research. Because they would presumably be supported as long as their work was productive, these young scientists would not then have to publish their work prematurely in order to attract funds. During this development period, at least, their progress reports would be readily available to us and presumably only with difficulty be conveyed to the Russians.

In the United States, we are now entering a period of mobilization which will rapidly cause changes in the nature of medical research. During wartime fundamental research is dropped in favor of developmental research of immediate applicability to waging war. In view of this, we should seriously consider the exploitation of German medical research on fundamental problems. This is in the tradition of German research, and its support would probably cost less here than in the U. S. because of the low salary scales prevailing.

The argument that such support of German medical scientists would deprive United States scientists of support does not apply now under present tense international conditions. I believe that German medical scientists could be kept busy on only the projects which we will very shortly probably have to give up in the U. S. due to pressure of wartime developmental work. By restricting our support of German medical research to fundamental studies, we could continue to have new ideas to develop in the U. S. The Russians would not secure very much immediate advantage from capturing the results of fundamental research, and we would be better able to protect the applied research if it were done in the U. S. Moreover, fundamental research results are often very confusing to their captors because of their very novelty. If we supported a very broad program of fundamental research in Germany, it would be difficult in any case to know which parts of this work were being developed further since that development would presumably be taking place far from Germany.

Arthur E. MacNeill

Arthur E. MacNeill, M. D.

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

December 27, 1950

C. H. Nordstrom

Evolution and Execution of Functions in the Field of Scientific Research

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to describe the evolution of the functions now being carried out in the field of scientific research and to indicate some important results of their execution.

II. DISCUSSION

1. By the end of the war each of the four powers, realizing the importance of scientific research in developing a war-machine, had formulated plans for imposing certain prohibitions and controls upon German research. These plans provided the basis for a law on the control of scientific research the implementation of which became the first function in the field of scientific research. Although this implementation was at first undertaken unilaterally, experience has shown that the US, UK and French elements approached this problem in much the same manner, as indicated in the following paragraphs.

2. The employment of large staffs which would permit on-the-spot surveillance of all important research establishments was considered impractical since large numbers of scientists could not be made available without seriously interfering with research in the home countries. Therefore rather small staffs of general scientists were engaged on a permanent basis, supplemented by panels of home experts available for surveys and special investigations.

3. The determination of the extent of compliance with any law depends on the amount of reliable information which can be obtained with respect thereto. The true sources of information on scientific research are the scientists engaged thereon. Therefore it was considered essential to supplement the information obtained through reports required under the law by establishing personal contacts with German scientists. It was realized, however, that a small staff would not be able to establish effective personal contact with scientists solely on the basis of visiting with them in their homes and laboratories, therefore the scientists were encouraged to visit the Allied Research Authorities in their offices to discuss problems of mutual interest. At the present time the Allied Research Authorities have personal acquaintance with practically all key German scientists and with a large number of their staff members.

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4. The "personal contact system" brought about two significant developments:

a. The German scientists discussed with their Allied Authorities all problems connected with scientific research, such as the procurement of financial aid, laboratory equipment, scientific literature and travel documents; the establishment of scientific societies, research organizations, and testing laboratories; the participation in international scientific activities, and the rehabilitation of research facilities. In order to gain the confidence of German scientists, the Allied Research Authorities assumed the function of advising and assisting in the solution of these problems. It is a matter of record that the Allied Research Authorities have to date been instrumental in solving a number of such problems.

b. Through their many contacts with key German scientists, the Allied Research Authorities have been able to analyze their research capabilities and their political leanings and are now in an excellent position to spot and interpret any unusual activities on the part of these key scientists.

5. As an added measure of effectiveness in the control of scientific research the German Lander authorities were delegated parallel responsibilities in the implementation of the law. However, these German authorities quite naturally interested themselves in research problems other than those arising from their law enforcement responsibilities. Among these problems, two are still of major importance, namely:

a. The support of industrial research to improve chances of competitive success in the world market;

b. The support of the rehabilitation of facilities for the training of university students in the ²⁴²¹⁴material sciences and engineering, so as to provide suitable replacements in the field of industrial research.

The Allied Research Authorities, upon request of the German authorities, are participating actively in developing solutions to these problems.

6. Another type of problem arose out of the East-West split in Germany and the resulting intensification of the "Cold War". The Allied Research Authorities became aware of a definite East-sponsored campaign to propagandize West Zone scientists, through publications and personal visits in the West; to entice West Zone scientists to the East Zone with offers of "unlimited" facilities; and to influence, if not actually direct, the editing and publication of West Zone scientific journals. Many West Zone scientists are voluntarily contributing data and information concerning this campaign. On the basis of this information and on that obtained from other sources, the Allied Research Authorities are endeavoring, through indirect methods, that is, without making official statements of policy, to brief and enlighten West Zone scientists as to Eastern aims, in the hope that they will take action through their own organizations to expose these aims and to eventually

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launch a counter-campaign. In this connection it should be noted that the Allied Research Authorities were instrumental, through personal contacts, in convincing German scientific organizations that attendance at the recent anniversary celebration of the East Zone Academy of Sciences would signify political rather than scientific recognition of the occasion. On this basis they declined invitations to attend the celebration.

III. CONCLUSION

1. The above summary indicates that although the first and basic function in the field of scientific research is the implementation of the law imposing prohibitions and restrictions on scientific research, the "positive approach" taken thereto made the assumption of other functions necessary, natural and logical. The execution of these other functions strengthened control while deemphasizing it in the eyes of the Germans. German authorities and scientists will continue to look to the Allied Research Authorities for advice and assistance in the solution of their problems, irrespective of the extent of control by law. It is emphasized that this state of confidence and cooperation on the part of the Germans has been brought about through more than four years of constant contact, discussion and work with German authorities and scientists, largely by personnel who have been with the Allied Research Authorities since their organization.

2. Therefore, after four years of successful execution of all functions in the field of scientific research by one group of each Occupying element, it is logical and wise to continue this procedure in the future. To do otherwise would mean the sacrifice of years of experience gained by Allied personnel in all aspects of scientific research and to seriously undermine the confidence and respect of the Germans.

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SECRET ENCLOSURE - 0556

MSE, Scientific Research Division - Mr. F. J. Biermann
Mr. C. H. Nordstrom

22 December 1950

MSE, Scientific Research Division - Special Projects Branch

Prohibition of Physikalische Blaetter in Soviet Zone.

With reference to the enclosed memorandum, subject: "Prohibition of Physikalische Blaetter in Soviet Zone", I have talked with Prof. Dr. Brueche quite extensively on this subject. Since he is very angry about it, he feels that the time has come to start an active campaign against the methods used by the Soviets. He has intimated to me that he would be willing to publish factual scientific information which has political importance and then send copies of Physikalische Blaetter to all known physicists and scientists in the Soviet Zone or in the Soviet orbit (for instance, in blank envelopes or from an address in the Eastern Sector of Berlin so as to make sure that they reach their destination). I mentioned to Prof. Brueche that we might have information on personalities or on scientific matters not necessarily limited to the field of physics and which at the same time would have political importance. I mentioned to him that for instance in the field of genetics some very enlightening articles could be written; or on the tactics used by the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin in publishing names of U. S. Scientists nominated to become "corresponding members" which in reality these scientists have refused; or information stating the real reasons why certain books (Riezler, Harms, etc.) are forbidden in the Soviet Zone. Prof. Brueche feels that his paper would be ideal for this purpose, and he is willing to cooperate with us in this matter.

The purpose of this letter to you is to explore the potentialities of using the Physikalische Blaetter as a channel for conveying information to scientists in the Soviet Zone and also whether it is considered advisable to do so. Let me have your viewpoints or let us discuss this matter at the next opportunity and then it probably should be coordinated with Political Affairs Division.

I do not know whether Prof. Brueche is personally known to you; he is considered to be the "Enfant terrible" of the German physicists and he has considerable punching power and fighting spirit in him. You might know that he has not spared us when he felt that he had good reason to criticize some of our work (Laws No. 22, 23 and 24).

I feel that an opportunity for scientific propaganda exists here which should be explored to its fullest extent by us; we could think of making the Physikalische Blaetter some kind of "Voice of America" in the field of science.

SRD - H. J. Coster
Tel: Wiesbaden 52249

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REF ID: A60001-0557

Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, Commissioner
Military Security Board

January 7, 1951

Dr. Carl H. Nordstrom, Chief, Scientific Research
Division, Military Security Board
Long Range Policy in the Field of Scientific Research
and the Implementation Thereof.

I. PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this study to analyze the United States policy with respect to Scientific Research in Germany, and the implementation thereof, and to make recommendations as to necessary modifications therein as will be required by German participation in Western defense, and by the contemplated change from an occupational status to a contractual basis. This study deals not only with the control policy, but also with policy concerning other aspects of Scientific Research.

II. POLICY

A. It is United States policy that certain prohibitions, restrictions, and surveillance methods shall be placed on Scientific Research in Germany to prevent the establishment of an independent German war research potential. Permitted research shall be encouraged and supported in the interests of German economic recovery. German scientists shall be encouraged to cooperate with the West, and shall be discouraged from going East or providing the East with significant information. A Memorandum dated December 27, 1950, subject "Evolution and Execution of Functions in the Field of Scientific Research", a copy of which is attached, sets forth in general terms what has been done to implement the above policy; demonstrates advantages of a positive approach to control; states the benefits of close cooperation with German Agencies; and explains the nature and purpose of the various ancillary functions in the field of Scientific Research.

B. The above policy should remain in effect because:

1. There are certain areas of research that should not be undertaken in Germany because of the risk of information leaks Eastward, and the potential usefulness to the Soviet of facilities in case of war.
2. It is essential to our security that we know what is going on in Scientific Research in Germany.
3. We do not wish the German Government to independently organize and direct war research programs.
4. With the participation of Federal Germany in Western defense, it becomes increasingly important to prevent key German scientists and significant scientific and technical information from going to the East.

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III. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

The implementation of policy should be modified to meet the requirements of German participation in Western defense so as to permit:

1. The placement of war research contracts in Germany by NATO countries as security warrants.
2. Such development work within Germany as may be required in the servicing of permitted defense equipment and facilities.
3. Such industrial development as may be required for the fulfillment of industrial defense contracts with NATO countries.

IV. ALLIED REQUIREMENTS

A. In order to complete the current program, it is desired that the Schedules to the Law on the Control of Scientific Research be amended as proposed in MSB/COM/P/31. The proposed revisions contain relaxation in the several areas of Scientific Research of sufficient economic importance to warrant their immediate promulgation.

B. The long range objectives in the field of Scientific Research are:

1. To seek agreement to that minimum control which will reflect policy as stated in Par. II A and B above, and which will permit implementation thereof consistent with the principles stated in Par. III above.
2. Render advice, assistance and support within our means to interested German Agencies and German scientists on matters pertaining to Scientific Research and its related fields, in order to promote the Westward orientation of German science.

V. GERMAN OBLIGATIONS

In order to achieve the above objectives, it is desired that the Germans continue the same responsibilities they are now required to discharge under Regulation No. 1 to the Law on the Control of Scientific Research. It is further desired that the German Patent Office continue its obligations under HICOM Law No. 17.

VI. POWERS TO BE RETAINED BY THE ALLIES UNDER THE AGREEMENT

A. In order to complete the present program, the Allies should retain present powers.

B. In order to achieve the long range objectives:

1. The Allies should retain powers necessary to effect minimum control under law, guaranteeing the Germans that the Law on the Control of Scientific Research will be amended in

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- of the amended law.

CONCLUSIONS

2. It is desired that German Agencies participate in the implementation of a Law on the Control of Scientific Research.

VIII. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the principles laid down in this memorandum as to future policy in the field of Scientific Research, and as to the implementation thereof, be adopted as the basis for United States discussion with the French, British, and with the Germans.

[illegible]

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MSB, Scientific Research Division - Mr. F. J. Biermann

22 December 1950

Mr. C. H. Nordstrom

MSB, Scientific Research Division - Special Projects Branch

Prohibition of Physikalische Blaetter in Soviet Zone.

Prof. Dr. E. Brueche of Mosbach/Baden told me sometime ago that the Physikalische Blaetter now are forbidden in the Soviet Zone.

Attached hereto are copies of the following documents pertaining to this matter for your information: Letters dated 23 October 1950 and 28 November 1950 from the Ministerium fuer Post und Fernmeldewesen, Berlin W 66; copy of Prof. Brueche's answer to the Minister fuer Post und Fernmeldewesen, dated 13 December 1950; and a copy of an expose on the situation, dated 12 December 1950, which I asked him to write.

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a/s

SRD - H. J. Coster

Tel: Wiesbaden 52 249

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Zeitschrift PHYSIKALISCHE BLÄTTER

Auf Ihr Schreiben vom 22.11.1950 Ng/Zn teilen wir Ihnen
mit, dass die unsachlichen und entstellenden Aeusserungen im
Artikel "Ein Besuch in Berlin" in Heft 9 der o.a. Zeitschrift
Anlass zur Herausnahme aus den Postzeitungsvertrieb gegeben
haben. Einer derartigen Auffassung von der Methode an der
Vertiefung des Einheitsgedankens mitzuwirken, vermögen wir
nicht beizustimmen.

Soweit ernsthafte Interessenten Empfang der Zeitschrift
wünschen, stellen wir anheim, auf die Bezugsmöglichkeit ueber
die Zentralstelle fuer wissenschaftliche Literatur, Berlin NW 7,
Unter den Linden 8, hinzuweisen.

Auftrag

Hauptreferent

COPI/ABSCHREIBEN

Lage der PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER Ende 1950

Die PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER wurden 1943 von der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft gegründet, um fuer die Grundlagenforschung zu werben und richtige Vorstellungen ueber die Forschung zu verbreiten. Sie erschienen 1944 unter scharfer Kontrolle von Geheimer Staatspolizei und Propaganda-Ministerium und durften wegen ihrer ehrlichen Haltung nur an einen beschränkten, namentlich bekannten Kreis ausgegeben werden.

Als erste physikalische Zeitschrift erhielten die PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER nach dem Kriege wieder die (amerikanische) Lizenz. Sie erschienen nun als Nachrichtenblatt, das die deutschen Physiker ueber die Vorgaenge in der Physik Deutschlands und des Auslandes unterrichten wollte.

Mit steigendem Ansehen wurden die PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER von 1947 ab das Mitteilungsblatt der Physikalischen Gesellschaften. Namhafte Physiker stellten sich als Kuratorium zur Verfügung. Allmaehlich stieg durch hervorragende Mitarbeiter des In- und Auslandes das wissenschaftliche Niveau. Die Leserschaft stabilisierte sich nach der Währungsreform auf mehr als 3000 Bezieher, wodurch die Zeitschrift die meistgelesene deutsche Physik Zeitschrift ist. Der Nachrichtenteil wurde ausgebaut, neue Spalten treten hinzu. 1950 wurden die "Physikalischen Verhandlungen" abgespaltet, die fuerf Wochen nach der ersten grossen Nachkriegstagung einen 48 seitigen Bericht mit den Ansprachen, Vortragsauszügen usw. brachten.

Die Zeitschrift erscheint regelmässig und bringt die Nachrichten schnell. Sie bemueht sich um journalistische Redlichkeit. Sie versucht durch Gegenueberstellungen von Material dem Leser ein eigenes Urteil zu ermoeeglichen. Die letzte Seite der Hefte wurde als Apalte der PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER ausgebaut, wo stets ein aktuelles Thema in der Sicht der Schriftleitung verarbeitet wird. Wegen ihrer Ehrlichkeit erregt die Zeitschrift gelegentlich Argernis.

Bis Herbst 1950 gingen die PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER auch in die russische Zone. Seit in Heft 9 das Berlin-Problem angeschnitten wurde, sind sie dort verboten worden. Dadurch sind die Physiker in der Ostzone von dem Erfahrungsaustausch mit der westlichen Welt abgeschnitten, denn andere, insbesondere auslaendische physikalische Zeitschriften gelangen schon seit langem nicht mehr in die Ostzone.

Die finanzielle Lage der PHYSIKALISCHEN BLÄTTER ist nach

der Währungsreform nicht mehr zufriedenstellend. Soll das Niveau erhalten und die Zeitschrift aktuell bleiben, soll sie weiter als billigste physikalische Zeitschrift erscheinen und an Studenten, Gesellschaftsmitglieder und Oetzonleser verbilligt bzw. umsonst abgegeben werden, so erfordert die Herausgabe erhebliche Zuschüsse. Durch Einspringen des ehrenamtlich tätigen Herausgebers und durch Zuschüsse von Industrie und Staatsstellen gelang es bisher, den Etat im Wesentlichen auszugleichen. 1950 wurden Anträge an das Badische Kultministerium, die Notgemeinschaft und an das Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft, Abt. Technik und Forschung II/6, wegen ERP-Geldern gestellt.

Das Kultministerium Wuerttemberg-Baden setzte fuer 1950 12 000.-DM Zuschuss in den Etat ein, doch wurde der gesamte Etatteil vom Landtag gestrichen. Die Notgemeinschaft lehnte ab, da die PHYS. BLAETTER keine wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift im eigentlichen Sinne sei. Der Antrag wegen ERP-Geld fuer die Presse blieb bisher unbeantwortet. Das Ministerium stellte aus dem laufenden Etat 3 000.-DM zur Verfuegung. Die AEG gewahrte einen Zuschuss von 5 000.-DM. Wie die Verhaeltnisse 1951 sein werden, ist noch ungeklaert. Zur Balancierung von Einnahmen und Ausgaben 1951 an sind 8 000.- bis 10 000.-DM erforderlich, d. h. ein Zuschuss von 20 bis 25 pfennigen zu jedem ausgelieferten Heft.

S/ Brueche

12.12.50

13.12.1950

An den
Herrn Minister fuer
Post und Fernmeldewesen

Berlin W 66
Maurstrasse 69/75

Betr.: Zeitschrift PHYSIKALISCHE BLÄTTER.

Wir bestaetigen dankend den Eingang des Schreibens I Z 2 2330-0 vom 28. November, in dem uns mitgeteilt wird, weshalb die Streichung von der Postzeitungsliste erfolgte. Mit Bedauern haben wir dem Schreiben entnommen, dass unser Bemuehen, das Gespraech ueber Zonengrenzen hinweg zu erhalten und damit dem Einheitsgedanken zu dienen, auf Grund der Berichterstattung in Heft 9/1950 nicht anerkannt wird.

Wir erlauben uns, darauf hinzuweisen, dass wir ohne Rücksicht auf die Waehrungsdiskrepanz die Lieferung in die DDR zu gleichen Bezugsgebuehren durchfuehrten, obwohl eine Verwertung unserer Ostmarkguthaben in einem einigermaßen annehmbaren Verhaeltnis nicht moeglich war. Dabei ist die Situation eines kleinen wissenschaftlichen Verlages in den Westzonen zur Zeit keineswegs so guenstig, dass aus dem Vollen geschoept werden koennte. Wir glauben jedoch, es den Fachkollegen innerhalb der DDR schuldig zu sein, sie ueber die wissenschaftliche Arbeit auf dem laufenden zu halten, genauso wie wir es fuer notwendig erachten, ueber das wissenschaftliche Leben in der DDR sachlich zu berichten.

Unser Artikel "Ein Besuch in Berlin" enthaelt angeblich "unsachliche und entstellende Aeusserungen". Der fragliche Beitrag, der aus der Feder des Herausgebers unserer Zeitschrift stammt, ist auf Grund von Zahlreichen persoelichen Besprechungen geschrieben worden. Nach Erscheinen des Beitrages und nach der Streichung von der Postzeitungsliste hatte Herr Professor Bruesche unaesslich einer erneuten Anwesenheit in Berlin Gelegenheit, mit Kollegen aus dem Ost- und Westsektor Berlins darueber zu sprechen, wobei ihm wiederholt erklart wurde, dass sachliche Unrichtigkeiten nicht vorlaegen. Wir wissen daher auch heute noch nicht, auf welche Stellen sich das Urteil des Ministeriums beziehen koennte.

Wir halten es fuer unsere Pflicht, wenn eine unsachliche Berichterstattung vorliegt, sie in geeigneter Weise richtigzustellen. Zu diesem Zweck muessen wir aber wissen, inwieweit wir falsch unterrichtet wurden. Daher bitten wir, uns

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1992-1993

Der Student:

Abstract

"Ein weiterer

Sollten aber

Der Dozent:

DE 1433 F 100091-0507

Mit ein Mittel, die technische Intelligenz in der DDR in den Stand zu setzen, die ihr im Rahmen der Aufbaufgaben zufallenden Arbeiten durchzuführen, ist die Erhaltung des wissenschaftlichen Niveaus. Ihr darf der Anschluss an die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten, die anderweitig geleistet oder in Angriff genommen werden, nicht verlorengehen.

Wir sind der Meinung, dass die Streichung der PHYSIKALISCH BLÄTTER von der Postzeitungsliste im Widerspruch zu den Ausführungen von Herrn Uibrich steht. Wir beabsichtigen, die Entscheidung des Zentralkomitees der SED herbeizuführen, sofern von seiten Ihres Ministeriums nicht nach erneuter Prüfung - vor allem unter dem Gesichtspunkt unserer Bereitwilligkeit zur Berichtigung - keine andersartige Entscheidung gefasst werden kann.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung!

Physik Verlag

S/

D/Herrn
H. J. Coster
Wiesbaden

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